

AN INTERESTING NEW PAPILIO FROM  
SAGHALIEN.

BY WARO NAKAHARA, New York City.

The new *Papilio* described herein has the shape of hindwing of *P. maackii* Ménétriés and the colorational characters of *P. bianor* Cramer combined. It is one of the two *Papilios* known up to date from the island of Saghalien, the other species being *P. machaon septentrionalis* Verity (Syn.: *P. machaon sachalinensis* Matsumura).

*Papilio bianor paradoxa* n. subsp.

A small race very closely resembling *P. bianor* forma *japonica* Butler, but differing from it as follows: Hindwing broader, with costal margin only slightly shorter than inner margin; the area covered by blue-green scales on the upperside of hindwing more extensive, and the black area inside of the submarginal series of blue-green lunules very greatly reduced. Underside: the ill-defined pale yellow postdiscal band of forewing somewhat narrower and tends to become very obscure toward the anterior margin; hindwing less densely but more widely sprinkled with yellowish atoms, the red lunules usually smaller. Length of body: ♂  $\frac{3}{4}$ -♀ 1  $\frac{1}{16}$  inches; expanse of wings: ♂  $3\frac{1}{4}$ -♀  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Habitat: Saghalien.

Holotype: ♂, Shimizu, Saghalien, July 27, 1922 (Teiso Esaki); allotopotype, ♀; paratypes: 4 ♂'s and ♀, Toyohara and Higashi-schiraura, Saghalien, various July and August dates, 1922 (Teiso Esaki). Types in my collection.

Regarding *Papilio maackii* Ménétriés, Verity says: "Diffère du *bianor* par la coupe plus élancée des ailes; le bord costal des postérieures est un peu plus long que le bord abdominal, tandis que chez le *bianor* il est plus court. Les atomes verts des premières ailes se resserrent pour former une bande étroite transversale plus claire, que se prolonge aussi à travers les postérieures, où elle devient très nette; cette bande ne s'observe jamais chez le *bianor*; les lunules ne sont que très rarement teintées de rouge, comme chez cette espèce, et moins représentée en dessous sur les quatre ailes par un semis d'écaillés jaunâtres, qui n'existe jamais chez le *bianor* (*Rhopalocera Palaeartica*, p. 12)." It is of interest to note that *paradoxa* is more like *maackii* as regards the shape of the wings, yet it has none of the latter's colorational

characteristics. Very likely, *maackii* and *bianor* are not specifically separate.

I take this opportunity of expressing my hearty thanks to Prof. Teiso Esaki, of Kiushiu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan, not only for the specimens dealt with in this paper, but also for many other rarities of the Far Eastern butterflies which he has so kindly placed at my disposal in the past.

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### A NEW ENICOCEPHALUS (Hemiptera-Heteroptera).

BY STEPHEN C. BRUNER, Santiago de Las Vegas, Cuba.

#### **Enicocephalus dominicus** n. sp.

Dull sanguineous; hemelytra dusky, the costal margin and veins at base reddish; antennae strongly infuscated, apex of terminal segment pale; rostrum and legs dull orange-yellow, deeper on femora, intermediate and posterior tibiae and tarsi infuscated, paler at apex. Body clothed with short pale pilosity, more abundant below and on appendages. Posterior lobe of head narrower than distance across eyes, broader than long, strongly elevated above anterior lobe, unimpressed; eyes and ocelli large, dark red; antennae long, reaching well beyond apex of scutellum, slender, first joint short, thickened, second joint nearly twice as long as the first, third joint very long, longer than other three joints together, fourth joint slightly more than one-half the length of third, all rather strongly pilose, especially the third and fourth joints. Anterior lobe of pronotum short, slightly more than one-half the width of intermediate lobe, which is distinctly narrower and somewhat shorter than posterior lobe, the latter broadly and rather strongly emarginate behind; intermediate lobe divided above by usual deep T-shaped sulcus. Scutellum smooth, moderately convex. Hemelytra rather broad, discoidal cell closed, elongate. Legs slender, anterior femora and tibiae moderately incrassate, anterior tarsi with a single long slender claw. Length 4 mm.

Type from Long Ditton, Dominica, B. W. I., June 20, 1911; in Collection American Museum of Natural History.